

## REASONABLE TARIFF TALK.

An ex-governor of Kansas, when interviewed recently by the New York Voice on the tariff questions, gave utterance to the following plain and forcible language:

"Our whole tariff system is wrong in principle, because it imposes its burdens upon what we consume instead of upon what we possess, thus compelling a poor day-laborer to carry as great a financial load on the necessities of life (which rich and poor alike are compelled to have) as is carried by the man who is worth his millions. All financial burdens placed by our Government upon the people should be measured, not by their capacity to consume, but by their ability to pay. A man who has \$10,000 and no children is justly entitled to pay ten times the amount of 'protection' that should be paid by the man with only \$1,000 and ten children; but under our present tariff system the poor man, with ten children, carries ten times the load—or pays ten times more tax than is placed upon his more prosperous and well-to-do neighbor. In other words, the burden is placed upon the number of children, and not upon the number of dollars possessed."

"What remedy would you propose for this injustice to the poor?" was asked.

"Why, I would restore to the people what I believe to be a God-given right—that is, to trade anywhere in this wide world where they can buy the cheapest without being compelled, as they now are, to pay tribute to a favored few."

"If our industries need protection, let it be given on such a basis as would be honest and just—a protection that would protect the poor and do no injustice to the rich. To illustrate:

"If the sugar industry deserves protection to the extent of three cents per pound on sugar, let it be given as a bounty directly from the United States Treasury, and let the money to foot the bill be raised by a levy upon the taxable wealth of the nation. This would give to the poor, as well as to the rich, sugar at three cents less per pound. Then the millionaires in the United States Senate, when they examined their tax receipts and discovered, as they would, that the burdens of 'protection' have been shifted from the pockets of the poor to the pockets of the rich, would suddenly awake to the realization that our industries are no longer in their infancy—to be nursed like a sick kitten at a hot jumb, and fed on catnip tea for all time to come."

"Out West it takes 35 pounds of the farmer's oats to buy 14 pounds of trust sugar, and 75 pounds of his corn to buy 2 pounds of trust binding twine; while under the influence of the infamous Dressed-Beef Trust he is forced to pay to sell his beef cattle at least one-half cent per pound less than the actual cost of production, while thousands of miners, after being locked out for months, are starved in or forced to go to work at whatever the bosses are disposed to give them."

"The politician's cry of 'protection' under our present system has fooled the people for the last time. Every honest man is willing that all legitimate industries should be protected, but let the protection be fair and just. Let the burden rest upon what we possess, and not upon what we consume. Give the poor people a fair chance, and we will have fewer strikes and riots and less starvation."

"An equalization of the opportunities of mankind to make a living is what is new, but just what our present system prevents."

## A Political Coward.

In the Register of last week a fellow who says he "Does not often see himself in the paper," but who does not let a campaign pass without sticking his nose into the affairs of others in a clandestine way, writes a personal attack on one of the democratic candidates, Leonard Krause, and signs himself "A German Farmer." It would be interesting to Barton county farmers to know the extent of the agricultural experience of this young-man-afraid-of-his-name-cy-cled "A German Farmer." German farmers and American farmers, and all honorable and fair-minded men admire a bold and open enemy and despise a coward and a sneak in politics as well as all other matters where the common interests of the people are in question; and when an anonymous writer seeks to injure a political opponent by flimsy innuendo and false accusations the result will be, as this self-styled Teutonic agriculturist will learn within the next thirty days, that friends will be made to the gentleman assailed rather than any injury being done to his chances of success.

We have probably given the fellow occasion to swell himself up with self-importance, by devoting so much space to his senseless observations and anonymous insinuations; but what we have written in the premises has been done to show our readers the transparent object of this dirty innuendo with an alias who thinks to injure the chances for the reelection of one of the best treasurers Barton county has ever had.

## A FEW PLAIN WORDS.

Captain John F. Lewis has issued a few thousand circulars containing the following matter that pretty plainly states the case. Captain Lewis is in the real estate business, and has been for the last ten or twelve years, and his opportunities for observing what is being done in that line are of the best:

## CENTRAL KANSAS.

The general demand for profitable investments have been manifest for the past few years by capitalists and others all over the country, that organized endeavor has been made, in a variety of methods by a few to assist such capital to opportunities offered here, but through lack of judgment or carelessness of persons looking for good investments they are generally drawn to points where there is more or less excitement in valuations, "commonly called booms," and they seem to lose sight of the fact that the rise in valuations was what caused the boom and when they purchase at such points they pay half or nearly all of the margin out of their own pockets in the purchase.

A candid investigation of the subject will clearly show that in any good country where soil, and climate, people are all that can be desired is the place to buy land when it can be purchased cheap.

The past shows that in a regular series of years values in such countries go beyond their worth, and fall far below their worth, with equal regularity.

Barton county now is offering bargains in city and farm property that will never be offered again. We have just harvested a magnificent crop of wheat, reaching three million bushels in this county alone. Localities show the enormous yield of fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Our corn and other crops are excellent and a general condition of plenty prevails. Our soil cannot be surpassed for fertility, and our present and prospective railroad facilities are superior to that of any country in the United States. Our climate is without a parallel in the world, possessing a temperature that combines more nearly the mildness of California, and the fertile, hog and corn qualities of Iowa and Illinois than any state in the Union. Geographically, we are important, lying between all important sea coast cities, therefore reaping benefits from traffic between all points.

I have interviewed gentlemen of business experience who have given their attention to real estate investments for the last fifteen years, who unreservedly expressed their belief to me that in view of the reasonable certainty of additional railroad facilities, no point west of the Mississippi offers better opportunities for investment than Great Bend and Barton county.

The history of this city and county is but a repetition of that of Emporia, Wichita, Fort Scott, with their counties, and other towns and counties of permanent importance. The average valuation of vacant city lots 25x140 feet in choice locations in those cities now is at least ten thousand dollars and farm property the same as in your state, although their values fluctuated as badly or worse than ours have, for the fifteen years previous to their present permanence. Our condition now, is what their cities were at their last low stage in valuations, and in the opinion of all our best business men of this country concur.

In 1871-2, and '73 we had abundant rainfall and high valuations. 1874-5 averaged a short crop and very low valuations. 1876-8-9-10 averaged good crops and high valuations. 1880-1, very poor crops and corresponding depression in values. 1882-3-4-5 gave us an excellent average of crops, and unlooked for high valuations. 1887-8 gave us poor crops and very low valuations.

We are now entering upon the year 1889 with splendid small grain prospects and according to the series of changes in the past we may conclude that we will have good crops for a number of years, and a corresponding rise in valuations. In consequence of the usual closeness of money all over the country our valuations have been crowded lower at the present time than the condition of our crops would warrant, therefore it is not difficult to discern what the opportunities are. Our superior geographical location in relation to the permanent towns of the state clearly show that the advance in this county will be more sharp and radical than ever before. Gentlemen from the east who have been acquainted with this county personally for ten and fifteen years, have at every low stage of valuations came here and taken advantage of these opportunities. They have already commenced to arrive and they are taking their time to it and are culling and picking out the best bargains; there are five or six of these men with whom I am personally acquainted, and I notice that they only buy when prices are low and sell when land gets high, and they have all grown wealthy upon Kansas investments alone.

It has been a serious wonder to me

that more of the seekers for good investments do not take advantage of these opportunities. We have a few permanent residents who patiently await these opportunities and have realized handsome profits in the twelve years of my observation. I have endeavored from time to time to induce some of my personal friends in the east to take advantage of them but generally they fall into the popular error of waiting until there is a general movement and then the influence of frequent sales carries them across the line from the handsome margins offered at present prices.

The certainty of profit in the purchase of lands here at present prices, and of lots three and four blocks from the center of business of this city at from \$50 to \$200 each, equals if it does not surpass the best opportunities ever offered in this state, at points where marvelous profits have been obtained, and in my opinion, after a candid and careful survey of the situation, these opportunities will be looked upon in the near future as bonanzas.

The influence of the 1887-8 failure and town lot reaction are already passing away. Our magnificent rains and crops bids to persons of shrewd business ability that now is the time to avail themselves of profitable investments, and should be improved at once.

## UNDERSTAND THE LAW.

On the first of March, 1888, we published the accompanying letter from our county surveyor, Bernard Markey, and as there are many farmers in the county who are contemplating having their lands surveyed, and want to understand the requirements of the law concerning surveying, we re-publish the letter. Mr. Markey recognizes the necessity of farmers understanding what they are required to do in order to have their lines permanent, and not to be moved by every surveyor who comes along and chooses to differ with his predecessor. By working together and conforming to the law land owners will save themselves much trouble and money.

## CONCERNING SURVEYING.

To the Editors County Papers.  
GENTLEMEN:—Through the columns of your valuable papers I wish to answer enquiries often made as to what course of procedure is necessary in the establishing of corners and lines corresponding to same by county surveyors in cases that claim may be permanent and legally immovable. The statute on this subject is as follows:—  
"Sec. 1.—Whenever the owner or owners of one or more tracts of land in this state shall desire to establish permanently the corners or boundaries thereof, and who will not enter into a written agreement to do so, they may enter into a written agreement to employ and abide by the survey of some surveyor; and after said survey is completed, a plat thereof, with a description of all corners and lines pertaining to the same, together with the written agreement of the parties, shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the lands are situated, and the lines and corners of said survey as made and recorded shall be binding upon the parties entering into said agreement, their heirs, successors and assigns, and shall never be changed."

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## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

## Elliswood Extracts.

From the Advocate.  
Born, on Monday evening to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, a son. Regulation weight.

On Wednesday last the house of Mr. Boase was destroyed by fire having been set by a prairie fire.

We are glad to note that Rev. G. W. Elliot, who has been quite sick, is again able to be out.

We took a drive into the country this week and saw wheat which was four inches over ground. This does not seem to indicate great drought.

Mrs. J. Winn, of Edenburg, Mo., and Mrs. B. Miller and daughter Miss Ida, of Jamesport, Mo., are in the city, visiting the families of E. L. Hotchkiss and J. C. Hill, at this place.

Our young railroad man, Gus Minert and lady arrived here the latter part of the week. The people here welcome the young couple to their midst.

There will be a Sunday School Harvest Home Concert at the Presbyterian church, Sunday, October 13th. Exercises will commence at 7:30 p. m. Everybody invited.

Last week a drummer, representing a wholesale business house of Hutchinson tried to act smart and insulted some of our leading business men. Such upstarts should be careful, or they may be liable to be taught a lesson.

Chas. Vossen this week presented us with samples of the largest peaches we have seen in Kansas. None of them measure less than eleven inches in circumference, and are sweet and juicy. They were raised in his garden.

Leo Bockemuhl returned from Kansas City Wednesday evening, where he attended the meeting of the Bankers Association as a representative of the Bank of Elliswood. Leo also took in the Priests of Pallas parade which he says was immense. He was the youngest delegate in attendance.

On Sunday last some of the friends of our worthy mayor, Mat Dick, gave that gentleman a grand surprise. Enjoying a very nice time during the afternoon, some of the Mayor's friends from Great Bend gave him a serenade in the evening. Our band discoursed some fine music during the afternoon. A fine time was had by all present, and at a seasonable hour the guests repaired to their several homes, all with a kindly feeling toward our worthy mayor and lady.

## Hickling News.

We are having the finest of fall weather.

Wheat sowing keeps the farmers very busy at present.

We are getting anxious to see work begin on the creamery building.

Al. Gustin, living near Dog Trot, fell from a horse Sunday and broke his arm.

A. S. Houck returned Monday night from Indiana where he has been visiting. He is very enthusiastic over the gas industry of that state.

Dr. J. R. McIlvair returned the first of the week from a trip through the Oklahoma country. He is much pleased with that newly settled country.

A son was born to Mrs. Antop Lundsen, living seven miles northwest of town, on Sunday. It will be remembered that Mrs. Lundsen was successfully operated on for removal of a large ovarian tumor June 12, 1888, by Drs. Ayres, Golt, Connett and Shaw.

J. Livesey, living about sixteen miles northwest of town in Grant township, had about 1,000 bushels of wheat in the stack burned up last week, caused by a fire in the neighborhood getting beyond control. It is pretty hard to have raised a bountiful harvest and then after it is all in stack lose it in a few minutes.

MARRIED:—On Wednesday evening, October 2, by Rev. I. K. Hasking, Mr. W. M. Beacher and Miss Rosa Newby, both of this place. The bride and groom are numbered with our best young people. They left this morning for Ellisworth on a short trip. The Dispatch joins with friends in wishing the newly married couple a long and happy life.

## Pawnee Rockets.

From the Leader.  
Acres upon acres of wheat are being sowed this fall.

The first load of broom corn came to town on Monday.

Rev. E. B. Miller preached the sermon at the funeral of Grandma Kemmerling's on Thursday.

Miss Dora Bowman goes out tomorrow to take charge of her school. It is nine miles west of town.

Benfield and Coleman have tied their threshing engine and machine up to a fence post this season.

George Leitner left last evening for Texas. He will return in about two weeks with his herd of Angoa goats.

The billiard hall opened up again on

## FOR THE FARMER.

The Problem How to Winter Low-Priced Cattle and Make Them Profitable—About Fertilizers.

Keeping Roots—Hints About Horses—Shipping Poultry.

## Wintering Cattle.

The problem which the intelligent farmer must solve in these days of low-priced cattle is how to winter them at the least cost, and at the same time keep the young cattle growing and thriving, and the cows giving a profitable flow of milk, says Walter F. Brown in the Country Gentleman. I have experimented to quite an extent in winter feeding of cattle, and I find that in a thoroughly warm stable I can keep my cows up to a full flow of milk, or bring an animal to the spring in good beef condition, on a much lighter grain ration than is generally recommended. If I mistake not, Mr. Stewart usually recommends a grain ration of fifteen pounds a day, and in some cases, considerably more. Last winter I fed five cows, most of them giving milk, and their regular grain ration was ten pounds of bran and corn and cob meal, mixed in proportion of about four pounds of bran to six of the meal. I never had cows do better, or come to the spring with smoother coats, and any one of them would have made good beef in April.

In connection with this grain ration I fed two feeds, and in pleasant weather they ran at the straw-stack from two to four hours in the afternoon. I weighed the ration or corn and fodder to the cattle several times, and weighed back the butts they rejected, in order to find out what the waste was, and I found that ten pounds of fodder was all I could get them to eat without waste, and that my cattle did remarkably well on their twenty pounds a day, half grain and half fodder. I also found that the waste was very nearly one-third when the fodder was bright and well cured. I found that with this ten pound ration not a cow was off her feed all winter, but if I increased it much I was in danger of overfeeding and making my cows surfeited. The winter before I had beets and small potatoes, so as to give each cow a feed of them each day, but my cows did no better and indeed scarcely as well as when on this bran and corn ration.

At the prices now